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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/514,149	02/28/2000	Siroos K. Afshar	IDS-1999-0710	9235
7590 Mr. S. H. Dworetsky AT&T Corporation One AT&T Way Room 2A-207 Bedminster, NJ 07921			EXAMINER TRUONG, LECHI	
			ART UNIT 2194	PAPER NUMBER
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE 3 MONTHS			MAIL DATE 04/06/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/514,149

Applicant(s)

AFSHAR ET AL.

Examiner

LeChi Truong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 July 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 12-15 and 24-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 12-15, 24-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

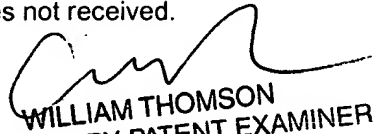
Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.


WILLIAM THOMSON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claim 12, 13-15, 24- 43 are presented for the examination. Claims 1-11, 16-23 are cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 12-15, 24-26, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37-40, 42, 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ablay et al (US Patent 6,002, 941) in view of Glitho et al (US 5,991,803).

As to claim 12, Ablay teaches the invention substantially as claimed including: graphical blocks (service building blocks, col 2, ln 57-67/ col 7, ln 29-64/ col 5, ln 38-67), service logic script (the logic program rules, col 2, ln 57-67/ col 7, ln 29-64/ col 5, ln 38-67), a service execution environment (service execution environment, col 2, ln 57-67/ col 7, ln 29-64/ col 5, ln 38-67/ col 9, ln 5-10), assembling graphical language blocks into a service logic script (col 6, ln 55-60), graphical language blocks each represent service control or call control functions(col 9, ln 50-60),each block has at least one input or output for passing a token between blocks, col 7, ln 33-36/ col 9, ln 35-40/ col 12, ln 1-10, installing service logic script in a service execution environment(col 8, ln 57-60), manipulate graphically-represented service blocks and installing

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the logic program rule (col 5, ln 38-65), application programming interface between said service creation environment and said service execution environment(col 4, ln 1-5).

Ablay do not teach translating said graphical language blocks into programming language objects when said service logic script is installed and executed. However, Glitho teaches translating said graphical language blocks into programming language objects when said service logic script is installed and executed (service creation information comprising a certain limited number of service independent building blocks; col 7, ln 10-14/ a service execution agent receiving the defined service in the generic service creation information and operating to map the limited number primitives operating on the certain limited number of service independent building blocks, col 7, ln 15-20/ the mapping operation maps the limited primitives and limited service independent building blocks of the generic service creation information onto general programming language commands, col 7, ln 38-43).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Ablay and Glitho because Glitho's translating said graphical language blocks into programming language objects when said service logic script is installed and executed would improve the teaching of Ablay's system by allowing the service providers be able to create and deploy these services as quickly and efficiently as possible.

As to claim 13, Albay teaches blocks (block 608, col 10, ln 59-67), execution (activate, col 10, ln 59-67), token (message, col 10, ln 59-67).

As to claim 14, Albay teaches plurality of blocks (block 265, block 266, col 15, ln 5-15), execute simultaneously (signaled virtually at the same time, col 15, ln 5-15).

As to claim 15, Albay does not teach hidden from a user. However, Jallema teaches hidden from the service designer (col 15, ln 18-20).

As to claim 24, it is an apparatus claim of claim 1; therefore, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 1 above. In additional, Albay teaches an editor (editable, col 5, ln 51-65), a data repository (a data base, col 5, ln 51-65), service logic script (logic program rules, col 5, ln 51-65/graphically represented service building block, col 5, ln 38-65), language logic script (service building block, col 5, ln 38-65), and Glitho teaches translator (mapping function, col 2, ln 38-40).

As to claims 25, 26, 29, they are apparatus to claims of claims 13, 14, 15; therefore, they are rejected for the same of the claims 13, 14, 15 above.

As to claim 28, Albay teaches a restricted calling service (new telephone based service, col 1, ln 57-64).

As to claim 30, Glitho teaches a service locator, a service instantiator, and a service logic executor (col 3, ln 15-30).

As to claim 33, Albay teaches invoked service logic with required service and subscriber data so as to be ready to be executed in the service execution environment (col 16, ln 33-37).

As to claim 34, Albay teaches service logic executable service logic code, reads and stores service and subscriber data, provides interprocess communication between various service logic scripts that being executed concurrently (col 6, ln 40-50).

As to claim 36, Glitho teaches the graphical language blocks are mapped into service control (col 7, ln 38-43) and Ablay teaches call control functions of the APIs which are exposed in the service execution environment (col 4, ln 1-5).

As to claim 37, Albay teaches dependencies are established service control function or call control functions of the graphical language blocks a (col 5, ln 45-50/ col 9, ln 50-60) and event notifications sent from the service execution environment (col 8, ln 65-67).

As to claim 38, Albay next state (nest state, col 7, ln 45-55), its completion (a particulate point, col 45-55).

As to claim 39, Albay teaches application program interfaces (API, col 4, ln 1-12), network (network, col 4, ln 1-12).

As to claim 40, Albay teaches determine a service (test the new service, col 1 ln 40-45), data (voice/ data communication, col 45-50).

As to claim 42, Albay teaches service-provisioning forms (a data base, col 5, ln 50-60), the entry (information, col 5, ln 50-60).

As to claim 43, Albay does not teach subscriber-tuning forms, a service subscriber. However, Jallema teaches the SCF, the subscriber 10 (col 2, ln 39-43).

4. Claims 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ablay et al (US Patent 6,002, 941) in view of Glitho et al (US. 5,991,803), as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Hartikainen et al (US Patent 6,003, 031).

As to claim 27, Albay and Glitho do not teach a call follow-me service. However, Hartikainen teaches a flow-me service (col 6, ln 32-40).

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It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Ablay, Glitho and Hartikainen in order to made multimedia service creation methodology available to various users.

5. Claims 31, 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ablay et al (US Patent 6,002, 941) in view of Glitho et al (US. 5,991,803), as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Elie Najm et al (From SIB to distributed Objects: A Transformation Approach foe Service Creation).

As to claims 31, 32, Albay teaches a service locator (client / server 409, col 6, ln 10-20), a service ID/ service subscriber identification (identification of at least one authorized service execution environment, col 8, ln 43-52), a service logic execution environment (service execution environment, col 8, ln 43-67), logic (the logic program rules, col 8, ln 43-67), service logic executor (service execution environment, col 8, ln 43-67/ col 9, ln 1-10), store (installed, col 9, ln 1-10), inter process communication (CDI 407 , col 6, ln 10-39).

Ablay and Glitho do not teach a service instantiator, subscriber date. However, Najm teaches service logic, service logic instance, subscriber number, service logic entities, message (col 12, ln 48-67 to col 13, ln 40-49).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Ablay, Glitho and Najm in order to create the service as efficiently as possible and apply correctness-preserving transformation of service creation.

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6. Claims **35, 41** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ablay et al (US Patent 6,002, 941) in view of Glitho et al (US. 5,991,803), as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Jellema et al (US 6,351,646 B1).

As to claim 35, Albay and Glitho do not explicit teach a service subscriber, required data. However, Jallema teaches subscriber 10, information (col 2, ln 30-40/ col 14, ln 39-48).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modifying the teaching of Ablay, Glitho and Jellema in order to create the service as efficiently as possible and to receive information and to distribute that information to the destination.

As to claim 41, Albay does not explicit teach system data, service data, subscriber data, local data. However, Jallema teaches subscriber, the service data (col 7,ln 25-40).

Response to the argument

7. Applicant's arguments filed 07/27/2006 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Applicant amended the claims. Glitho's references meet the amended claims.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LeChi Truong whose telephone number is (571) 272 3767. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 - 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomson, William can be reached on (571) 272 3718. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIP. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

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system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIP system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197(toll-free).

LeChi Truong

March 26, 2007


WILLIAM THOMSON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER